## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

Additional Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Antietam.

GEN. LEE'S OPINION OF THE CONFLICT.

A Victory Claimed in a Fight Near Shepherdstown.

Rebel Report of the Battle Mear I-u-k-a, Miss.

YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON, N. C.,

The Battle of Wednesday.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 23.]
We have succeeded in obtaining, from the most reliable
urous, the following details of the great battle of Wedsday:—

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On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th, the enemy opened a light artillery fire on our line. Early the next morning it was renewed more vigorously, and large masses of the federals, who had crossed the Antietam above our periton, assembled on our left. They advanced in three compact lines. The divisions of Generals McLaws, R. H. Anderson, A. P. Hill and Walker, who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the previous night, had not come up. Generals Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of Generals Hill and Longstreat. The enemy advanced between the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and Hagersown turnpike, and was much by General D. H. Hill's and the left of General Longstreat's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our outire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in sheek; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been advanced to support the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Fotomac on the morning of the 17th, that portion of cur line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon, however, as these forces could be brought into action, a severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored and our position maintained during the rest of the day.

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where General Jones' division was posted, and he hand samely maintained bis position. The bridge over the Antietam creek was guarded by General Toombay brigate, which gailantly resusted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to entend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time—between three and four P. M.—General A. P. Hill, with five of his briggates, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by General Lee to have exhi

dated Winchester, September 19, from which we make the following extract:—
On Wednesday (17th) the fight was terrife, with tre mendous issues on both slies, though the advantage was decidedly in our favor, we holding the battle field. Yesterday tiner was a suspensie of hostilities. Our loss in general officers is particularly severe.
It is reported that Colonel Lee (son of the General) is tilled, but it is only a rumor.
It was by tar toe most terrific battle of the war, and it is impressible to approximate to the killed of the Yannees.

impossible to approximate to the killed of the Yannees. Bey lie in vast heaps on the fields, and are counted by

Another correspondent, writing from Winchester under

Another correspondent, writing from Winchester under the same date, says:—
Since I wrote you we have marched seven successive days, and been engaged in seven battles and skirmishes. We fought the enemy in Maryhant for several days. The taking of Harper's herry was a grand achievement. Our battery (Creushaw's) had a good position and did good execution. The light of Thursday was a hard contested one. Our battery was closely engaged with the enemy for some two hours or more.

We lost one noble follow, Charles Pemberton. He was struck in the left side, near the heart, on the 17th, and died in the hespiti on the morning of the 18th. We had two others wounded at the same time—John T. Gray and W. E. Hidgrove. The former was only struck by a spent ball on the arm, near the wrist. He is still performing days. Hardgrove was injured by his horse being killed and falling on him. Ned Lyuham was also struck on the head by a spent ball, but he is all right now.

H. Lee Weiss, belonging to the Fifteen Virginia regiment, there, was slightly wounted in the feesby vary of meant.

killed and falling on bim. Ned Lyuham was also struck as the head by a spent ball, but he is all right now.

H. Lee Weis, belonging to the Fifteen Virginia regiment, I hear, was slightly wounded in the fleshy part of the arm. The "Young Guard," the "Grays" and the other companies of the Iwelfth and Fifteenth regiments, I hear, suffered quite badly.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23.]

Our stoople have been spoiled so thoroughly by the contant succession of victories that have marked the progress of our arms for the last four months, that they bear even the appearance of a reverse with less patience than we had a right to expect from the same men whose mable fortude, at a time when our city was actually belonguered by the enemy, made them the admiration of the world. It is proper, then, to institute an exam nation into the facts of our positian, in order to accertain what real ground there may be for discouragement in the premat state of affairs.

It appears, then, that on Sunday, 14th September, the expe of S. H. Hill was attacked by the entire force of biochalian; that after an obstante resistance one wing was forced to give groand; that it retired slowly, fighting as it fell back, and was never routed; that it was reinfered by Longstreet, recovered all it had lost, and slopt upon the field of battle; that Gen. Lee, having come up, resorved the two corps to a position in the rear at the property of the field of battle; that Gen. Lee, having come up, resorved the two corps to a position in the rear at the property of the field of battle; that Gen. Lee, having come up, resorved the two corps to a position in the rear at the property of the field of battle; that Gen. Lee, having come up, resorved the two corps to a position in the rear at the property of the sunday and truesday were spent in connounding at long taw; that on Wednesday a general battle was fought, in which General Lee beauined a decided advantage; and that on ibursday evening, perfectly at his leisure, he withdrew his army stress the Putomac w

effect. It is evident then, that, he had gone off io the night. Had either sneaked off Berkier feshion, or had wathdrawn to operate on some other portion of our line. General Lee believed he had passed his flank, to make a movement on Harper's Eerry and got in his rear. He resolved to anticipate him. He therefore fell back to a position on this side of the river, where he is proquered to thwart any movement he may attempt to make. Surely, there is nothing like a check, far less a defeat, in all this. On the contrary, it is evident that we were victorious on Wednesday, We acted on the defensive. The enemy tried a whole day to drive us from our position. He utterly failed. We held cur position, and slept on the ground, ready to renew the contest the next day. He not only made no more attempts to drive us from our position, but abandoned his own in the night, with every appearance of naving despaired of beating us. It was a renewal of the incidents recorded of the battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary war, when our treops slept on their arms and found the British gone in the morning. Yet Monmouth hus always been regarded as an American victory. Our total loss in the battle is set down at 5,000, probably an emergeracted estimate, which would cover the entire casualties from Sanuay to Weanesday night inclusive. That of the enemy is stated by eye witnesses to have been sowers) times greater. It should not be omitted that McGleilan left his dead and wounded behind him—a sure proof that he was defeated.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 24.]

of Representatives yesterday morning. The following is a copy of the despatch:—
General:—A despatch has just been received from Winchester, dated flat. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed. Their loss very heavy—ours slight, Quite a number of arms taken. Jackson has recreased into Maryland.

Buring the day nothing later was received with reference to this engagement, except that passencers who a me by the Central train stated that it was reported at Staunton that our victory was complete, and the enemy were terribly slaughtered. The same reports also represented that we had captured some four or five thousand of the enemy. The Yankee force engaged in this fight crossed the Potomac at Boteler's mill, one mile below shepherdstown, and the fight must therefore have occurred in the immediate vicinity of that town.

The statement that General Jackson with his corps recrossed into Maryland, after the battle of Saturday, is hardly probable, unless there was a concerted plan for a similar move of our whole force. It may be that Maryland will again be invaded at an early day, and that General Jackson's column is the advance guard of a second invasion. But in the absence of facts, it is idle to speculate upon what our future movements will be.

to speculate upon what our future movements will be.

A Victory at Shepherdstown.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.]

We have it in our power to announce this morning another signal victory for the Confederate arms; at the same time regret to be obliged to say that our knowledge of the recent movements and present position of the main body of our forces is still vague and uncertain. We feel assured, from information gathered from trustworthy sources, that our entire force is somewhere beyond the Potomac and close upon the heels of McClellan's shattered army, but upon what route and at what texact point we have been unable to ascertain. But that General Jackson was at Shesherdston last Sunday, and there encountered and routed a heavy column of the enemy, and subsequently pursued its scattered regiments into Maryland, is put beyond question by the following despatch, which was yesterday received by the War Department from Colonel Pavidson, commandant of the military post of Stanton:

Stantonon, Sept. 23.

Dispatches just received from Winchester, dated the 21st.

Dispatches just received from Winchester, dated the 21st, state that the enemy crossed ten thousand men over the river at Shephardstown, when he was immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed.

The loss of the enemy is very heavy; ours is slight. Quite a number of arms were taken. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland.

H. B. DAVIDSON, Colonel, &c, Gentlemen who arrived here last evening from the

Maryland.

H. B. DAVIDSON, Colonel, &c.

Gentlemen who arrived here last evening from the
scene of the above battle, report that the slaughter among
the enemy was terrible. Their account of the affair is
that one column of the enemy, ten thousand strong,
having crossed to the Virguin side, were attacked and
almost literally out to pieces by General Jacks n. That
another strong force of the enemy, attempting to come to
the rescue of the first, were, while fording the river,
opened on by our artiliery and mowed down in multitudes. They withstood our fire but a few moments before breaking and fleeing in utter rout to the Maryland
shore. Our forces made quick purent, and at hist accounts were pressing the enemy closely, and pouring into
his rear a murderous fire. It is told upon the same authority that we had taken five thousand prisoners.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE AT SHAUPSBURG.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE AT SHARPSBURG.

A rumor reached here at a late hour last night that another great battle had been fought at Sharpsburg, in which the Confederates were again completely victorious. After diligent inquiry, we were unable to trace the rumor to any satisfactory source.

Gen. Lee's Opinion of the Battle.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sopt. 24.]

It is stated, upon seemingly good authority, that the President yesterday received a letter from General Lee, in which the latter stated that in the battle of Sharpsburg the shock of battle was the most tremendous that had ever occurred upon this contineot, and that the result was the severest and the most damaging that the enemy had received in the whole campaign.

The enemy confess to a loss of ten thousand killed and wounded, which, taking into account their notorious determination to suppress the truth, may safely be doubled. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will, it is now definitely known, not exceed five thousand. Gen. Lee's Opinion of the Battle.

The Federals at Leesburg.

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[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

A force of about 1,200 Yankee cavalry made a dash into Leesburg on Wednesday last. The Confederate iniantry (a small force) fired a few rounds, when the Yankees wheeled about and retired to await the arrival of their artillery. The artillery arrived, and they commenced she ling the town, injuring nineteen houses, and wounding a lady named Harding. Meanwhile our forces had fallen back on the road to Winchester, thus drawing the enemy after them. Our cavalry, pursued, fired up n them, killing two and weunding nine Yankees. The latter returned to the town, where they stayed about two hours, and left in great haste without paroling any of the sick that were in the hospital. The enemy departed in the direction of Dranesville, when our forces occupied the town and hold it still.

Rews from Suffolk, Va.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 24.]

Advices from Suffolk as late as Saturday last state that the enemy have again been heavily reinforced, and seem to be in constant dread of an attack from the Confederates. It is stated that they have moved a force of 1,500 to Chuckstuck and also occupy Farbour's Cross Reads, in Isle of Wight, with a small force. They have altered the gauge of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and have been running a traid to Windsor, the first state of fulfills.

The Yellow Fever at Wilmington, N. C. We learn that telegraphic communication with Wilmington has been suspended, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever at that piace. The Wilmington Journal of last Monday states that seven new cases had occurred on the day previous, among whom was one negro. The fever is of a most malignant type, there having been no instance of the recovery of any one affected by it.

fever is of a most malignant type, there having been no instance of the recovery of any one affected by it.

The Fight Between Price and Rosecrams. IUKA, Miss., via Monic, Sept. 22, 1862.

The right wing of the enemy, under General Rosecrams, eight thousand strong, were found advancing about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Jacinto road, driving in our pickets.

General Price immediately ordered General Herbert to move with his own and Martin's brigade against them, and went himself upon the field, accompanied by General Little. They met them advancing in line of battle about a mile north of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle op-ned Discovering that the enemy was in force, General Price sent bask for the ether brigades of Little's division. They came forward at Jouble quick, but did not reach the field until the enemy were driven back from every position more than six hundred yards, with the loss of over fitty prisoners and nine ploces of artiliery. Darkmess prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bivoucked on the field.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will reach two hundred and fifty. General Little was killed. Colonels Whittleld, Gilmore and Maberry were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, General Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left luka between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing off the captured stores. The attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard was repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was only one man. The Third Louisiana, Whitfield's Legion, and Third Icxas cavairy behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were the greatest sufferes in the fight Friday. Their colonels were all wounded.

weunded.

Scolding the Rebel Congress.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Bept. 23.]

It is the imperative duty of Congress to act without delay upon the various measures before it for the public desire. At the very beginning of the session we set for the reasons which, in our opinion, required immediate action. We had hoped that not a week would be permitted to pass without the extensin of the concerption law, to meet the immense force called for by Lincoln, and which, whilst our representatives have been talking, has been in partaiready raised. And yet, up to this moment, the five houses have not agreed upon a law to meet an emergency which never admitted a moment's delay, and which, if promptly met, would by this time have brought to the field an army fully adequate in men and material to the occasion. But the irresistible proposity for loquacity and hair splitting has overcome all sense of the public danger, and while the new levies have been pouring into the federal capital by tens of thousands, our Congressmen have been making speeches at the rate of one speech for each new company that has enlisted under the Lincoln fag. If this were the age of miracles, the value of a jawbone might be as great as it was in Samson's time; but, under existing circumstances, we doubt whether Samson himself could prevail over the Philistings with the whole country that this war is likely to be one of indenited duration, if we do not promptly put into the field a force equal to the exigencies of the public service.

\*\*Miscellaneous.\*\*

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The Tallahassee pavers announce the death of Gen.
Richard K. Call. a distinguished Floridian, on Sunday.
Col. John P. Thompson, of Virginia, was killed in the

Col. John P. Thompson, of Virginia, was killed in the recent battle.

Hon. H. W. Miller, of Raleigh, North Carolina, died at his residence on the 17th inst.

The same paper says:—The train that is due this evening will bring from Culpepper Court House sixty-six Yankees, who have been thore since the engagement near that place. There are several officers and the following surgeons:—J. F. Day, Tenth Maryland; E. S. Bissell, Fifth Connecticut; A. M. Heller, Twenty-eighth New York, and John B. Coover, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. They will be sent home from Richmond.

They will be sent home from Richmond.

The Richmond WAtg of the 24th states, that General Thomas' division still remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. Andy Johnson says if the rebeis take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

The Seventh Rhode Island Cavalry.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26, 1862. The Seventh squadron of Rhode Island cavairy, ormprising a company raised here, and another of student

## RELEASE OF GENERAL POPE'S OFFICERS.

arrival of Releaseds Prisoners of War-How They Were Treated in Richmond—Merrimac No. 2 Not Completed.
The steamer Metamora, Captain Van Valkenburgh, which left here on Monday evening on a flag of truce, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, Company K, Third ent New York Volunteers, arrived here at half-past nandoah valley, including Brigadier General Henry Prince, all of whom have been paroled for future exchange. Capt. Mulford took up seventy rebell, and delivered them over to Robert Ould at Varina Besides Pope's officers, thirtythree soldiers and eighty nurses and employes taken on leased and brought down by this flag of truce. With the exception of a few citizens, the Richmond prisons are

officers tell harrowing tales of the treatment they were subjected to at the hands of the rebels. Every man who has returned from Richmond since General Prince and his they undergo cruel treatment by imprisonment in the officer was, the meanest private of the rebel army would hardships during their short captivity than those who spirit of revenge thus cherished will stimulate them to deeds on the next battle field which will be most severe-

might have been released long ago, and by this time have been again serving their country at the head of their commands. But red tape, as in the case of the Bull run prisoners, was paramount to humanity, and all ap peals from the vermin-eaten-sufferers fell unheeded upon

All honor, then, to Major General Dix, who had the boid ness to cut the Gordian knot of red tapeism, and collect

All honor, then, to Major General Dix, who had the boldness to cut the Gordian knot of red tapeism, and collect
transports sufficient to bring down 5,190 prisoners on his
own responsibility, who had already become a burden to
their captors; and this time he has also stepped in, regardless of circumstances, and for the sake of humanity sent
for the immured sufferers, treated so harship on account
of Pope's pomposity. General Prince and his fellow sufferers will hardly forget the generous and masily actions
of General Dix towards them.

All the prisoners will be sent forward to Annapolis
some time during the day.

I learn from the released prisoners that everything in
the shape of food has reached tamine prices. Farmers
charge 33 10 for a bushel of wheat for seed.

It is positively asserted by men who have seen her that
the Richmend or Merrimac No. 2 is but yet completed,
not having all her plaies on, neither is the ram likely
to be finished for a month to come.

While the released prisoners were coming from Richmond to Aiken's Landing, a distance of twelve miles, on
foot, two soldiers died from exhaustion. Their names are
Henry Moyes, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and
Damel Eckhurst, First Maryland Volunteers, and
Damel Eckhurst, First Maryland Volunteers. The poor
fellows were buried on the road by their companions.
The Metamora left Aiken's Landing late yesterday afterneon, and anchored during the night off Jamestown
Island, arriving here at the above mentioned hour.
Quartermster J. H. Chase, of the Third infantry, New
York Volunteers, accompanied Captain Mulford I have been

Quartermaster J. H. Chase, of the Third infantry, New York Volunteers, accompanied Captain Mulford on the flag of truce.

Through the kindness of Captain Mulford I have been enabled to obtain the following list of the released prisoners formerly under Pope's command:

B: hade: General Henry Prince, United States Army. Colonel George D. Chapman, 5th Connectiout. Colonel Wm. J. Leonard, Purnell Legion, Maryland. Major E. W. Cook, 28th New York.
Captain G. B. Haistead, Act ng Adjutant General. Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, Acting Adjutant General. Captain H. G. Russell, 2d Massachusetts. Captain J. H. Vandema, 66th Ohio. Captain P. Griffin, 46th Pennsylvania. Captain P. Griffin, 46th Pennsylvania. Captain Geo. Thirselden, 1st Maryland cavalry. Captain J. H. Stewart, 1st Maryland cavalry. Captain John Hancock, 1st Maryland cavalry. Captain James Earker, 2d Delaware. Captain Wm. Dorrell, 3d Delaware. Captain Wm. Dorrell, 3d Delaware. Captain Wm. Dorrell, 3d Delaware. Captain T. W. Dunham, 88th Pennsylvania. Captain C. N. Gonding, Assistant Acting Quartermaster. Captain G. W. Carlias, 5th Pennsylvania. Captain The. Eliott, 60th New York. Captain The. Eliott, 60th New York. Captain H. L. Groaner, 54th New York. Captain H. E. Hackell, 1st Michigan. Captain Gon S. Eleock, 14th New York. Captain Geo. First Lieut. A. A. Chiney, 5th Connectiont.
First Lieut. Wm. M. Kenyon, 28th New York.
First Lieut. Wm. M. Kenyon, 28th New York.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Kenyon, 28th New York.
First Lieut. L. Chaffey, 28th New York.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Bornth, 18th Polymany Main.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Bornth, 18th Polymania rifes.
First Lieut. J. T. Henulter, Purbell Lugico.
First Lieut. J. T. Henulter, Purbell Lugico.
First Lieut. J. T. Henulter, Purbell Lugico.
First Lieut. J. T. Henulter, 19th New York.
Scoud Lieut. Moses Veat. 199th New York.
Scoud Lieut. Char. Snyder, 28th Infantry.
Scoud Lieut. Char. Snyder, 28th Infantry.
Scoud Lieut. Char. Snyder, 38th Infantry.
Scoud Lieut. On Henry Bower, Adjt. 73d Fennsylvania.
Scoud Lieut. Swinger, 30d Maryland.
Scoud Lieut. A Stevart, 18th New York.
Scoud Lieut. Swinger, 30d Maryland.
Scoud Lieut. Swinger, 30d Maryl

the arrangement at the commissioner, at Alken's Landing.

The most important as well as difficult position in a military department is that of assistant adjutant general, and in order to de justice to the mutifarious duties of the and in order to de justice to the mutifarious duties of the and in the same a competent man to fill it. It would be a

matter of ast nishment to the outside world to witness the enormous amount of beginness trans-cted by the Adjutant General of this department. Owing to the write extent of General Dix's command, the duties of his Adjutant General are more arduous than any other army corps of the service. The Assistant Adjutant General of this department is Colonel D. T. Van Buren, an old army officer, and one who does great credit to the position he occupies. From early morning entit late at night, Colonel Van Buren is constantly at his post laboring energetically and faithfully. The Colonel has but four clerks, some of them members of the Fifth regiment New York Volunteers. The hospitals around this place cause the Adjutant General more labor than anything else. The average number of discharges from the service made out, owing to disability from wounds, siskness, &c., average about thirty per day. Inasmuch as each discharge has to be made out on five distinct pavers, the amount of this labor may be imagined to be sufficient work for one man, let alone the approving of requisitions, issuing general and special orders, and a thousand and one other matters emanting from the chief of staff of a major general's command. Colonel Van Buren is a modest and unassuming gentleman, and very much liked by all those having business to transact with his department.

Capt. Wilson Barstow, Aid-de-Camp, is Acl. Assist. Adj.

dest and unassuming gentleman, and very much liked by all those having business to transact with his department.

Capt. Wilson Barslow, Aid-de-Camp, is Act. Assist. Adj. General to Col. Van Buren. Major Charles Temple Dix, son of the General, is, like Licut. Col. Ludlow, the confidential sid of the commander of the Seventh army corps, and Lisetenant John A. Darling, Aid-de-Camp, has the sole charge of the letters for the flags of truce.

An interesting scene occurred this afternson at Mr. C. C. Willard's Hygeia Hotel, by which a loving pair were cemented into one, and made all the parties interested happy. A shy lover and his blushing dulcinea, residents of the Back river district, appeared before Rev. Mr. M. L. Chevers, the venerable post chapian, and desired to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The reverend gentleman complied with their request, and a few magical words pronounced the couple man and wife. The names of the happy pair are William T. Browniey and Virginia Ann Huggins. The lady did not seem to regret that her "Huggin" days were over, neither did the groom, insamuch as he slipped a green back into the happy pairest in perfecting the union. Who can say now that most of the residents of Back river, although great rebels, are not in ravor of the "Union?"

During last night a most violent storm raged on the Roads, the rain pouring in torrents, almost deluging nearly everything. To-day the weather is raw and chill, denoting that autumn has at last made its appearance. Everything in front of our lines is quietand screne, and no fight is in prospective.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation in Missouri.
OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 23, 1862. Rebel Raid Towards Rolla-Plan to Capture General Schofield-Various Guerilla Movements-Exraordi

President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has een received with serious head shakings by many, and with unbounded joy and enthusiasm by others. The Germans are in great glee over the new policy of the adincluded. This question is settled, however, by the clause referring to "designated parts of any State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion." Loyal men owning negroes in any locality infected by rebel guerillas and other sections of Missouri where there is no recognized rebellion. As the proclamation does not take lively sales among lively negroes in the border States many weeks ago, as soon as the determination of the Pro clamation on the slaves of loyal men cannot now be avoided. If compensation is allowed hereafter, no just ground of complaint seems to exist. In the interior of Missouri this proclamation will cause probably a tempo

Northwestern Arkansas. I have before written to tion I could obtain upon this subject. There seems to be no ground for disbelieving the statements from the southwest that the rebels mean to stay in Missouri if they can. While Hindman, close to the State line in front of Springfield, is watched by a large and well appointed army, General McBride, who has been with Price in every fight fought west of the Mississippi,

with Price in every fight fought west of the Mississippi, has moved northward with a force of infantry, cavalry and artitlery, through Texas and Pulaski counties, within thirty miles of Rolla. This movement may threaten to flack Springfield, or to cut off communication between Rolla and that place, or an attack on Rolla. The proper precaution to prevent the success of otther enterprise has been taken, and it is doubtful whether McBride will be parmitted to form and execute plans at his leisure. Rolla is a tempting prize to McBride, and its capture would give the rebets in Missouri fresh courage.

There is reason to beligher that the robets intended, if possible, to capture Geheral Scholeid on his recent trip by railroad from St. Luis to Rolla. Certain information, received just in the nick of time, induced the General to leave the train within twelve miles of Rolla, and perform the balance of the journey on horseback, with a suitable cavalry escort. The capture of General Schodeid would have been a rich prize for the guerillas. They have never forgotten his famous order directing the Union forces not to make any more prisoners of guerillas, but to shoot thom down on sight. General Schoteid has in other ways raised the desire for vongeance among the bushwhackers in this state, and his life in their hands would not be worth a rush.

Quantrell seemed to have led Colonel Burris and the

will probably effect an exchange, as he is resolved not to be pent up at home while there are robel guerillas to fight.

Colonel S. H. Boyd, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, has cleaned out Southeast Missouri pretty effectively for the precent. His troops have performed some prodigious marches. One tramp in pursuit of the robels through Bloomfield, inters, ersed with two fights, carried them one hundred and twelve miles in seventy-two hours. They then book one day's rest at Greenville and started out again immediately. Colonel Boyd has, in addition to the Missouri troops under his command, a battale so of the Thirteenth librois and a company of the Joseph has been accorded a court martial, of which General W S. Harney has been appointed president. All the officers of the court are regular army others, excepting the Judge Avocate. Guitty or not guilty, be should be deprived of the privilege of drawing his pay every month from the public treasury. McKinstry's acts as quartermaster are understood to be at the bottom of the chargest on which he is to be tried. His acts in that capacity are on which he is to be tried. His acts in that capacity are one supplied from Fremour's hundred days in Masouri. The transactions of that period will recorve a fresh overhaling. They smell to Heaven already.

The appointment of General S. R. Curtis to the command in this department re loves more unfolds.

THE CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

Meeting of the Convention at Washington.

The Address of the Governors to the

Their Interview With Mr. Lincoln at the White House.

The Washington Version of the Proceedings at Altoona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862. Governors Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Salomon, of consin; Andrew, of Massachusetts; Tod, of Ohio; Pieront, of Virginia, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, have arrived at Willard's Hotel. Others are expected by the next train from Baltimore.

It appears that Governor Tod, of Ohio, was Chairman of the meeting at Altoona. There was a general discussion of various matters connected with the prosecution of the war; but it is denied that any resolution was introduced

presented to the President to-day, congratulating him o his emancipation proclamation, and promising the unqualified support of the people of the loyal States to any measure he may adopt for the complete crushing out of

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, declined to sign this address. He said that the loyal men of Maryland were in favor of the maintenance of the Union, even if necessary with the loss of their slave property, but he was not con vinced of the expediency of the emancipation proclama-

The address has not yet been signed by all the Gover nors who agreed to it, and an effort will be made to with hold it from publication until their signatures are ob

ties here suggestions in reference to sending the wounded soldiers to receive hospital treatment in the States to which they belong, and to urge the organization of a corps of nurses and ambulance drivers, to be composed o civilians; and, finally, the establishment immediately of camps of reserves, either in each State or at accessible and convenient localities in different sections.

In addition to the Governors mentioned above there arrived here to.day Governors Kirkwood, of Iowa; Yates, of Illinois, and Berry, of New Hampshire.

and presented the address which had been agreed upon in the conference at Altoona. Their reception was courteous. The address is to be withheld from publication until it shall be signed by the Governors of the loyal States whose names are not yet appended to it. These are Buckingham, of Connecticut; Bradford, of Maryland; Olden, of New Jersey; Morgan, of New York, and Holbrook, of Vermont.

document, which is less radical than has been hitherto represented. It is understood that it has been moderated in tone from the original draft of the address, in order to meet the approbation or avoid the objections important States. It contains a declaration to support the constitutional authority of the President under all circumstances, and pledges the aid of the Governors and the people of the States they represent in all measures adopted by the administration to bring about a speedy conclusion to the war, which it declares should be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the rebellion is completely reduced, or all those in rebellion voluntarily resume their constitutional obligations. It commends the recent proclamation, and contains a tribute to our heroes of the battles for the Union.

The verbal suggestions previously mentioned were well received by the President and Secretary of War,

and will probably be adopted without delay. Governor Bradford arrived here this evening. He has not yet determined positively whether he will sign the address adopted at Altoona. His principal objection to it is believed to be its commendation of the recent emanci pation proclamation.

\*Governor Curtin left for

Kirkwood for Iewa, by the afternoon train.

The Governors of the following named loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Pa., namely:fassachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hamp-

The last named (Indiana) was represented by Colone

States above named had an interview of an official character with President Lincoln, and presented an address, expressing-

support and maintain the President's constitutional anthority, the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States.

Therd—Piedging to the President their aid in all mea-

sures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels should return to their constitutional duty and

mation to emancipate the slaves, believing it will be pro-

fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received,

The address to the President, as agreed to, was written

Governors present.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, alone did not sign the tion to emancipate the slaves might not prove as advan-tageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the mat-

and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity in support of the government, the President and the prosecution of the war, the principal aim of the conference being to express to the Presi-dent their sentiments, and to profer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm.

All excepting Governor Bradford, of Maryland, were

emancipate the slaves, and were destrous of expressing this conviction to the President. In the conference various details relating to the recruiting, organization, equipment and transportation of troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared notes and agreed upon various points in this cor

thing in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, and believing that friendly verbal communications, in a polite and respectful interview, would give then effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or bene.

subject of furloughs to the soldiers, &c., attracted a great deal of attention, the object being to produce reforms families whose protectors are away, the welfare of the which reforms, should the government adopt them, the | and all his apples turned to takes! We never acre him

It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so

It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserve, after the quota already called for shall be filled, of not less than one hundred thousand men, to be detailed and discirlined at home, and to be called out in cases of sudden emergency, at such points where there may be need of their services, and to be mustered into service for twelve nonths, unless sooner discharged.

this afternoon continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. White plainly introduced by confidence in the President's integrity and ability assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties, their recommendations which of the nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the subjects, he said, had already refor the first time been presented, he requested that they should be reduced to writing, in order that they might The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left the city this afternoon for heir respective homes.

Movements of Gov. Morton, of Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26, 1862. Governor Morton, of this State, did not attend the neeting of the Governors at Altoona, Pa., as has been stated. He returned from Louisville yesterday afternoon,

that city.

## NEWS FROM THE GULF COAST.

Capture of the English Schooner Rambler-Fight Between Fort Morgan and at Pensacola and Port Royal-Ravages bel Iron Clads, &c., &c.

The United States gunboat Connecticut, Commander Milton Haxtun, arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to Commander Haxton for files of Houston (Texas) papers to August 8, and for the following

The Connecticut is from the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. She left Galveston September 9. Left off that port the United States gunboat De Soto, blockading. Left the Southwest Pass 11th, Shop Island 12th, Mobile and Pensacola 13th. Left off Mebile the United anola and Kanawha. Sailed from Apalachicola 19th, and lort there the United States gunboats Sagmaw and Fort Henry. Touched off the lightboat at Port Royal 23d, and took from her a mail; and last from Hampton Roads 25th She brings to this port Lieutenant J. G. Walker, of the gunboat Winona, and twenty-five officers, two bundred and three seamen, invalids and discharged, six

The general health of our squadrons in the Gulf is

Naval expeditions were being fitted out both at Pensacola and Port Royal, and the public will probably hear of important achievements by the tormer in a week or two. On the afternoon of Se, tember 13, the United States gunboat Winena, Lieutenant Commanding Thornton, ran defence of Mobile, and opened fire on a robel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a very heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unburt.

enge 94.10, the Connecticut captured the English schooner ambler. She had run the blockade at Sabine Pase, Texas, and was bound to Havana and heavily laden with cotton. Among the papers found on board was a memorandum in writing, directing the captain of the Rambler to sell the cotton at Havana, and with the proceeds of the sale to purchase powder, medicines, army shows and other contraband articles, and without delay are turn to Sabine Pass. Capt. Haxton, after the capture, immediately ordered a prize crew on board, and started

her to Ship Island. The Connecticut also brings a large quantity of cotton disting of 200 bales of cotton.

Col. Jack Hamilton, formerly member of Congress from Texas, had escaped from Texas and arrived at the Southwest Pass about the 12th. He had been secreted in the mountains of Texas for twenty-one days. He was accompanied by six friends. He reported a strong Union feeling in the western part of his State.

The health of the troops was excellent; they were enjoying themselves and were in a high state of discipline. Colonel Wm. Wilson was in command at Pensacola.

blockade inform our naval officers that two rebel iron clad gunboats, mounting six sixty-eight-pounders, are who says that he will sick every gunboat on the Gulf

Reports from Galveston say that the yellow fever is as it was at Norfolk a few years ago. The inhabitants, hose who were able, were leaving the city by thousands

Lieutenant Commander—Milton Haxtun commanding.
Acting Master and Executive Officer.—J. W. Smith.
Acting Masters—Charles W. Les, George E. Hill and J.
V. Bentley.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25, 1862. President Lincoln's proclamation to emancipate the slaves is commented on in favorable terms by the press generally, the leading journals hearthly endorsing his

large. Domestic liquors are offering at a serious decline; sales of pure spirits at 40c per gallen. Coal, \$19 a \$20 per ton. Coal oil, 70c. per gallon. Butter, 26c. per pound. Candles, 18) c. per pound. Dried apples, 12c. per quart.
Wool—Sales of fall clip at 23c. a 25c.

Serenade to Commodore Porter. A serenade to Commodore Porter, of the United State Navy, will take place this evening at the St. Nichola Hotel, by the members of Hose Company No. 23 and Hoo and Ladder Company No. 6, of the New York Fire Depart

Military Department of Ohio.

Military Department of OhloMAJOR GENERAL WRIGHT'S STAFF.

Major N. H. McLean, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.
Captain S. M. Preston, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain C. H. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain A. C. Komper, Assistant Adjutant General.
Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army.
Captain J. H. Dickerson, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain C. Goodrick, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain C. D. Schmidt, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain C. D. Schmidt, Assistant Quartermaster.
Captain C. D. Schmidt, Assistant Quartermaster.
Major J. K. Kilburn, Chief Commissary.
Brigadier General H. Van Renssalaer, Inspector General.
Maior F. F. Fluit, Assistant Inspector General.
Major J. H. Simpson, Chief Topographical Engineers.
Captain J. J. Slocum, Chief of Ordusuce.
Surgeon I. H. Holden, United States Army, Medical Streetor.

Captain Frank M. Heister, Medical Director of the

Director.

Surgeon Frank M. Heister, Medical Director of the Surgeon Frank M. Heister, Medical Director of the forces for the defence of Chelonati.

Captain J. M. Rice, Aid de-Camp.

Licutenant T. L. Haydu, Aid de-Camp.

Licutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.

the steamer Roanoke. The promise, therefore, of a short season with these artists previous to their departure for Cuba will not be realized. We hear nothing as yet of the little Napoleen's plans. Has the fair Titiens proved false so quiescent before under sach a load of respensibilities.